

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE, Dec. 17.—The Hon. Mr. Service, prime minister, has just written to the governor of Victoria, in reply to the assurances of the superintendent that a settlement by the foreign power New Guinea was impracticable, and would

The Pope and the Catholics.

Rome announces the formation of a "European power league" to establish common policies throughout the world with the object of "eliminating international terrorism and providing a platform for the restoration of the European power and dominion of the Pope."

The Italian cardinal of the sacred body, who has been occupied in a private discussion of the meaning of the "contingent" of the sacred college on the occasion of the election of a new pope. The recent death of Cardinal Cagiano left 31 foreign and 32 Italian cardinals in the college. It is reported that the Pope has been asked to consider the possibility of making the choice of the pontiff more democratic by giving some outside of the Italian cardinals.

Mrs. Hester's Completion.

Monday, December 31.—E. M. Hester, member of parliament for Monaghan, delivered an address at Glasgow Academy, in the evening.

Secretary for Ireland, who he said had more about Ireland than he (Healey) knew about Scotland. "I say would Scotland be asked, 'like me to make Scotland a free country, free of all the robberies, burglaries, and other unpardonable offences?' Mrs. Healey said she would rather accompany Joe Brady to the gallows than stand in the prisoner's dock in a company with Cornwall and Trevelyan. Healey condemned O'Donovan Rossa's policy as criminal and stupid, but said he understood it because Rossa had been persecuted among the people and knew their ways.

Denouncing the Whigs.

London, December 31.—J. G. Biggar, member of parliament for Cavan county, speaking last night at a public meeting, said:

own the whip. He said that Earl Spencer, now lieutenant of Ireland, had brought a number of men who we knew to be innocent, but the supporters of the government were unanswerable for Earl Spencer's needs, and answered no mercy at the hands of the Irish electors. Gladstone and Bismarck knew Earl Spencer was a scoundrel. The members of the Irish national league were entitled to the thanks of Irishmen for exposing the falsity of the Irish executive.

The London Conference.

London, December 31.—Earl Granville had consultation to-day with Mr. Waddington, French ambassador, on the proposed resumption of the conference on Egyptian affairs. Both met in agreement that the conference had not begun since on the 3d of August, without arriving at any agreement. Waddington stated that France was unwilling to take part in the deliberation without a previous agreement on the basis of the conference. The Berlin Cross Gazette says that Germany desires an early resumption of the London conference.

Bismarck's Embassy Approved.
PARIS, December 31.—The Temps' catalogue of the colonial policy of Prince Bismarck. It

Defalcations in Laracas.
LONDON, December 31.—Advice from Laraca, island of Cyprus, says it is reported there that defalcations amounting to \$230,000 have been discovered in the revenue department. Many of the officials have fled to Asia. Minor account books have been destroyed. An inquiry is now in progress, and the matter will be submitted to the council at its first meeting.

BREILIN, December 21.—Herr Landrath, commander of the German colony in Santa Fe de los Rios, South Africa, has arrived here. He has a document proving his purchase of Santa Lucia bay, in November. It is consequently quite probable that Germany will refuse to recognize the recent British annexation of Santa Lucia bay.

The Tunnel Scheme Discountenanced.
LONDON, December 31.—The promoters of channel tunnel project have been informed that if they persevere in their efforts to obtain a bill from parliament, the government will oppose the scheme.

CONDENSED CALEGRAMS

THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT.—The French parliament will reopen January 18th.

CARL DERBY'S DAVAIL.—Earl Derby declares he intends to resign the office of colonial

THE PRINCESS BEATRICE.—The report is con-
firmed that the Princess Beatrice will marry
the Duke of Cambridge. The couple
are at present residing in London.
MEXICO'S REMAINS.—The Italian revolutionaries
are trying to induce Premier Ferry to permit the
transfer of the remains of Orsini to his native
land, Rome. The Italian government ad-
vances no objection.
PAPAL AND AMERICAN.—The pope has re-
fused the American bishop's request for the authori-
zation of appointing an American rector in-
stead of an Italian, for the North American
archdiocese of Rome.

IRISH MEETING PROCLAIMED.—A trade demonstration which was announced to take place at the village of Oostland, near the Congo free state, has been proclaimed by the Belgian government because a similar demonstration was planned, and it was feared a collision might result. Extra gendarmes have been sent to Oostland.

Taking Care of the Body

Taking Care of the Body.
The Christian Index, the leading organ of
the Baptist church in the south, publishes in Atlanta
in its issue of December 22d, 1914, has the

Too many people seem to think that a religious paper should be confined to the discussion of moral and religious subjects only, forgetting that religion has to do both with the bodies and the souls of men. "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good," has as much to do with the practical side of life as it has with the moral side. A religious will bear testimony that not all questions discussed in the Bible are of a general character.

ly set forth. In this paragraph, therefore, we seek to present an article worthy of comparison. After subjecting it to the above test, we availed Swift's Specific, and found it good as a blood purifier, good as a health tonic. In our opinion we are sustained by some of the best men in the church. Rev. Jesse H. Campbell, pastor of the Baptist denomination in Georgia, says: "It is my deliberate judgment that Swift's

These brethren speak advisedly. But few professions can bring forward such indorsements.

Index desires only to indorse these statements. We have witnessed the beneficial effects of this medicine, not only in our own households, but in several other cases where seemingly all other remedies had failed. It is purely a vegetable compound, scientifically prepared, and perfectly safe in its composition. It renews the blood, builds up broken down systems—gives tone and vigor to the constitution, as well as restores the bloom of health to the suffering. Therefore, we do not deem it inconsistent with the duties of

ous journal to say this much in its behalf.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Dr. Swift's Specific Company have the most in-
valuable evidence as to the cure of Cancer by
famous medicine, S. S. S. Among others,
S. Morrow, an old and highly esteemed citizen
of Florence, Alabama, makes the following
statement as to the merits of this remedy:

have been suffering with a Cancer in my
breast for about three years. I tried various
medicines and was treated with Iodide of Potash,
which produced rheumatism. My feet and legs
became greatly swollen, so that I could not walk.
One day I was induced to try Swift's
Remedy, which soon removed the trouble in my
breast, and my rheumatism is now entirely gone.
My Cancer is steadily improving, being but a
small lump at any time within two years. This
Remedy has done me more good than anything
before ever taken, and I feel that I am on the

a speedy cure. Undoubtedly Swift's Spot-
 the best blood purifier in the world.
 JOHN S. MORROW.
 Mobile, Alabama, September 22, 1884.

SKIN DISEASES.

I have a little daughter seven years old, who for
 four years has been afflicted with a pecu-
 liar eruption on the face and one hand. I
 tried seven or eight physicians, among them

In California and in this province, but to
pose. The child kept growing worse. For-
tunately, I saw a statement in a St. Paul, Minn.,
of a cure of a disease similar to that of my
It was affected by Swift's Specific. I sent
a bottle and commenced giving it to my
In less than one week this terrible
which had baffled all the known remedies
began to disappear. She has been
three months—is perfectly well, and
is as clear as wax. G. A. SMITH.

...weakness and general debility, pro-
longed exposure and over work, attendant up-
per colds, were gradually developing into an
asthma of my system. Adopting the
advice of intimate friends, who had experi-
enced in similar cases by taking Swift's

Now find myself restored to a perfect
 on of health and strength. Accept my
 wishes for your continued prosperity in
 chosen and successful method for re-
 nces who suffer.

REV. B. STOCKTON, D. D.
 ter Place, Stamford, Connecticut.

—

GENERAL DEBILITY.

...eral years past my wife's health has been

ly feeble—a general break down of the system. She was greatly reduced in flesh, and seemed to do her any good. In the fall of 1883 I induced her to try Switt's Specific. The bottle gave her hope, and twenty bottles gave her health. She gained thirty pounds of flesh, and renovated her whole system. Truly the greatest tonic in the world.

T. J. HIGGINS,
Indian Springs, Ga., November 8, 1884.

S. FOR CHILDREN

He gave me a bottle of S. S. S. and
two others. The child is now fat
and plump as a pig and in perfect
health. No sign of the disease return-
ing.
Mrs. J. J. KIRKLAND.
Cass county, Texas, December, 1883.

treacherous and fatal of all diseases
 giving all the remedies that came
 I was attracted by the advertise-
 and determined to give it a fair
 infinite surprise, and the astonish-
 sympathizing friends, I have be-
 that. As to the virtue of Sars-
 that no words or language to
 name thereof. It had not been
 that be able to write even to
 L. S. WASSUM

January 14, 1884.
small amount of
FOR W. CHEE
Henry King, a village in Co
of the Brunswick
"Yes, Ju
said that I am known citizen of
the tuck five of December 22d:

...ill nurse, about four years ago, of ... with some trouble peo ...
...oke down her general hea ...
...e was soon after attacked ...
...anism of such a severe ...
... cripple. She was reduced ...
... and came very close to ...
... tended by three good physici ...
... with some benefit, but the ...
... nts never left her. Last summe ...
... returned in a still more se ...
... rin which seemed to defy the ...

mine, who is an engineer on the Albany railroad, suggested that it's specific (S. S. S.), which shaken one small bottle she was taken over the house, and after the bottles she is now able to do work; the swelling has gone.

er, and she is in better health. The treatment before using cost me between \$350 to \$400. I. S. S. cost me six dollars. It is the most wonderful medicine purifier in the world. The people of the world know about it. I. S. S. Company wish to be heard to the numerous limbs. Some of them

vegetable remedies: which
strong solutions of po
cury, Potash, etc. Be as

Treatise on Blood and
ed FREE by The Swift
ita, Gs.
arm

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE CONSTITUTION is published every

Saturday, and is delivered by carriers in

the city, or mailed, postage free, at \$1 per month

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the paper, and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENTS containing important news

collected from all parts of the country.

ADVERTISEMENTS and telegrams, and make

all drafts or checks payable to

THE CONSTITUTION.

Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, JANUARY 1, 1885.

INDICATIONS for the south Atlantic states

at 1 a. m. partly cloudy weather, local rains

and to west winds, lower temperature.

It is a terrible fate which awaits Prince

Henry, of Battenberg, who is to marry

Victoria's old maid daughter. Before the noon

would consent to the union, the unfortunate

young man had to pledge himself to live near

his mother-in-law.

Several thousand lives must have been

lost by the earthquakes in Spain. In every

part of the kingdom there is suffering and

distress. The panic-stricken people are

camping out in the open air, suffering all

the rigors of a severe season.

The Charleston News and Courier reports,

as a result of its inquiries, that the people of

that state are in a fairly good condition; are

ready to meet the new year, and will

work to conquer whatever depression may

exist, or take advantage of whatever im-

provement may come.

CONGRESSMAN CAMPBELL'S ovation continues

to be of remarkable exuberance. Where-

ever he goes the people flock to meet him,

and have upon his words with intense inter-

est. The words of Mr. Polk, in saying Mr.

Campbell would make a worthy successor to

a husband, may yet prove prophetic.

Associated press dispatch from Nashville

states today that Mr. Sam W. Small, of

Tennessee, was with Mr. Randall.

The Constitution had no representative

there. Mr. Small is not connected with this

paper. He left Atlanta several days ago to

visit Washington city on private business.

The admission is at last publicly made

that the New Orleans exposition is in every-

thing but a favorable condition. It is now

\$400,000 in debt, and is about calling for

another half-million appropriation from con-

gress. New Orleans is wailing to the fact

that it takes money to run a show.

Mayor Box made the last day of his

term as mayor of New York, interesting.

He succeeded in avoiding the officers who

were seeking to serve injunctions upon him,

and wound up the day by securing the con-

firmation of an old schoolmate for commis-

sioner of public works, and, at midnight,

left the city hall to the officers.

The college of Cardinals is almost as great a

paradox as the Illinois legislature. Owing to

recent deaths, the body now stands 31

foreigners to 28 Italians. It is said that the

body is in favor of giving the preponderance

to the foreign cardinals, in which event there

might, for the first time in many centuries,

be a pope who is not an Italian.

"All that's bright must fade," even to the

hope of royal pretenders. When it was

suggested that the creation of a Congo

might smooth the way for the bucolic

of Cumberland, it was hoped that he

would thus be appeased. Now, however, it

appears that the place will be offered to the

king of Belgium, and in the event of his

refusal to the count of Flanders.

DEMOCRATIC CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Some of the republican brethren are not at

all pleased with Mr. Cleveland's letter in re-

sponse to an inquiry addressed to him by Mr.

William Curtis's civil service reform

bill. They seem to think that he is a

little too much of a civil service reformer.

He seems to lean the wrong way,

and the consequence is, some of the brethren

are beginning to allow their knees shake a

little. This is a very pleasing sign. There

is no prettier spectacle to be seen in this

country than a republican office-holder with

shaky knees, and we want to see more and

more of it every day of the happy new year.

The truth is, the matter, the Dorman-

Keston bill, is feared by Senator Patterson,

and is being pushed by the republicans to meet just

tion of the law is the correct one, for there

is nothing more necessary to good govern-

ment than that the servants of the people

should be held to the same standard as the

people themselves, and under this interpreta-

tion, what republicans will be entitled to

hold office. Certainly few at the north,

and fewer still at the south. Almost with-

out exception the federal office-holders in

every section of the country have been of-

fensively partisan, none to the "most

lengths in that direction. Mr. Cleveland's

letter is a well digested document. It con-

tains the common sense of civil service re-

form, and places the whole question where

it can be understood and appreciated by

everybody. There can be no doubt that the

new democratic administration will be the

most successful the country has ever seen.

MR. CABLE AND THE NEGRO.

We have for a long time feared that Mr.

Geo. W. Cable would come to be a mischiev-

ous element in the negro problem. He has

exhibited a growing wrong-headedness on

this subject, that, starting from a rather sen-

simental admiration for the idealized quad-

ronia, has developed into a confirmed negro-

mania.

In the January Century he has an article

entitled "The Freedmen's Case of Equity,"

that is the extreme deliverance we have yet

had. The picturesqueness of its statement

will attract an audience, but its argument

will hardly convince, but the essential danger

of the article lies in the technical right that

Mr. Cable has to use the expression "we of

the south." We say technical, for we sup-

pose no one will maintain that Mr. Cable has

a real right to speak for the south. He

is entirely out of sympathy with the

great body of our people. He confesses this

himself. Instead of representing the ad-

vanced thought, that a few thoughtful lead-

ers head in most communities, he speaks for

a false theory from which the south is moving

away, day after day, towards which no force

can compel her.

In brief, Mr. Cable holds that the races

should be mixed in schools, theaters, cars

and churches. The Constitution holds that

there should be equal accommodation for the

two races, but separate. That is just the

difference between us. And the difference is

an essential one. Deplete or defend it as we

may choose to do, there is a feeling between

the races that becomes an irritation when

they are forced into mixed assemblages,

and that sinks out of sight, where

the two races move along as their

respective tastes and inclinations lead them

to do. This feeling, we believe, is instinctive.

We do not believe it is local, or based

on sectional prejudice. It will not do for

New York to reply, "but we do not care if

negroes are permitted to come and sit with

us in our theaters and churches." Certainly

not. In New York there would probably be,

at the most, a half dozen negroes in any the-

ater on any night. But let us suppose that

Springfield, Mass., has only one theater, and

that half its population are negroes, would

the white people of that city go to that the-

ater with the knowledge that night after night

half the audience would be negroes, indis-

criminately placed? There is not, in our

opinion, a city in America where that sort of

thing could be continued for a season. One

race or the other would gradually draw off.

Now, what we insist on, and have always

insisted on, is this: In every theater, in the

south, there should be a space set apart for

the colored people, with precisely the same

accommodations as are given to the white

people for the same price. This is just what

we have in Atlanta, and it works admirably.

The same rule should be observed in rail-

roads, schools, and elsewhere. We have

urged the railroads to provide cars for the

colored people that in every point—and even

in exclusiveness—should equal the cars pro-

vided the whites at the same price. Some of

our roads have done this. Others, we regret

to say, have not. One of these defaulting

roads has given Mr. Cable ground for the

only pathetic incident in his book, where a

young negro mother, her daughter dressed

in cool fresh muslin (all Mr. Cable's colored

mothers are young, and have daughters, and

dress in cool fresh muslin, as all his quad-

ronians wear flimsy white drapery and clasp

their hands on the tops of their heads when

done better than we have done, or have ad-

dressed themselves to the solution of the

problem more cordially and more earnestly.

We recognize fully that it is the great

problem of the day. We realize that a mis-

take made now may prove irreparable, and

bring about fatal results. No greater mis-

take could be made than to set the public mind

toward mixed assemblies in schools or rail-

roads, or to inspire the negro with the

thought that he should demand or expect it.

The people of no section can have such vital

interest in the just, equitable and harmon-

ious adjustment of this race question as the

people of the south. It means everything to

them—every day life, prosperity, peace,

growth and progress. They are meeting the

issue without passion or prejudice, and with

a full understanding of its tremendous im-

port, and of the deep and unspeakable equi-

ties it holds. They realize fully that the most

serious dangers that beset its solution come

from fanatics on the one hand and from

demagogues on the other. They believe,

further, that the great body of the American

people—the fair, frank and level-headed folks

of this republic—will decline to be misled by

the one or misused by the other, but will

leave the final settlement of the matter with

the people upon whom this problem presses

most closely, and whose civil and social exis-

tence depend upon its settlement in the

largest sense of justice and common sense.

There it can be left, and THE CONSTITUTION

puts its word and its pledge on this assertion

with the fullest confidence that the honor of

the republic will be maintained, and the

problem worked out in such exact justice as

the human mind can measure or human

agencies administer.

A FRESH CONVERT.

J. S. Moore, renowned as "The Parson

Merchant," who has for years been employ-

ing statistics and arguments to show that

free trade is the heaven this country should

endeavor to reach, has written a letter to the

New York World in which he declares that

he is not a free trade man, nor Parson, but

a revenue reformer. Considering the fact

that Brother Moore has written more than

a thousand columns in favor of unadulter-

ed free trade during the past twenty years,

his conversion is very gratifying. We wel-

come him to the ranks of the revenue

reformers. The democratic party is a

party of revenue reform, and accessions to its

ranks are always welcome, provided they

bring with them certificates of intelligence

and earnestness.

Free trade is a fraud. It works well in

the college text-books and in the columns of

newspapers, but, in a country like ours, a

practical application of its principles is out

of the question. It is perfect as a theory,

and the arguments in favor of the theory are

unanswerable, simply because they have to

be answered in the air, where the so-called

"science" of political economy has its main

base of operations. Free trade may do well

enough in Great Britain, though nobody is

perfectly certain that it does so well enough

there; but, in a growing country like ours,

where every interest needs the care and at-

tention of such statesmanship as we can

manage to muster, it is out of the question.

When all our industrial conditions are simi-

lar to those that are causing so much poverty

and want in Great Britain, it will be time

enough to talk about free trade; it will be

time enough to experiment with it so as to

see whether it is the great panacea which

the doctrinaires represent it to be. Meanwhile

we must make the best of our own condi-

tions and endeavor to promote the growth,

development and prosperity of the whole

country.

If Mr. Moore is a genuine revenue reformer,

let him turn his eloquent and cunning pen

against the unjust, inequitable, and un-

constitutional internal revenue laws, which

have been the means of imposing on the

people and siphoning the country with some

of the most stupendous frauds ever seen. They

are not only useless but positively odious.

The internal revenue laws must go.

THE EMINENT DEAD OF THE YEAR.

It is estimated that 40,000,000 of the human

race die every year, and that not over 40,000

of the entire number are remembered, out-

side of narrow home circles, a year after they

have dropped out of affairs in this world. The

percent of the land is in cultivation. Of

500,000 acres, 400,000 acres are covered with

timber. In this is the case in the choicest

cotton district of the country, one can im-

agine what the situation is in less favored

districts.

The problem we have spoken of,

prepared for distribution at the New

Orleans exposition, should put the

New England and Middle State people

to thinking whether the solitude of the

Rocky mountains, where there is more

winter than anything else, is after all, the

FRANKLIN & FRANKLIN
DIAMOND JEWELERS
31 WHITEHALL ST.
ATLANTA, GA.

H. I. KIMBALL, L. R. WHEELER & CO.,
ARCHITECTS,
Constitution Building.

THE STEVENS WATCH
MADE IN ATLANTA
And Pronounced as Good

J. P. STEVENS & CO.
JEWELERS
COTTON AND WEATHER
Daily Weather Report.

OBSEVATION'S OFFICIAL CORPS, U. S. A.,
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, December 31, 10:31 P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment of time at each place named.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction.	Force.	Wind.	Weather.
Atlanta.	30.06	58	NW	Fresh	00	Cloudy
Augusta.	30.01	64	N	Light	00	Cloudy
Key West.	30.07	61	N	Light	00	Cloudy
Savannah.	30.01	63	N	Light	00	Foggy

Announcements.
FOR CONSTABLE 106th DISTRICT G. M. PAT H. OWENS. If elected, will serve the people faithfully and honestly. Election January 24, 1885.

Democratic Nominee
For county officers. Election January 7, 1885:
For Ordinary, W. L. CALHOUN.
For Sheriff, L. P. THOMAS.
Clerk Superior Court, C. H. STRONG.
Tax Receiver, J. O. HARRIS.
Tax Collector, W. W. CLAYTON.
Treasurer, C. M. PAYNE.
Coroner, R. O. HAYNES.
County Surveyor, W. S. LARSEN.

FOR TAX RECEIVER:
HARRY KROUSE.
A true and tried Democrat.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

Get the Genuine Article—The Great Popularity of "Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime" has induced many persons to attempt to palm off a simple article of their own manufacture, but any person who is suffering from Cough, Croup, or Consumption, should be careful where they purchase this article. The results of its use are its best recommendation, and the proprietor has evidence on file of its great success in pulmonary complaints. The Phosphate of Lime processes a most marvellous healing power, combined with the pure Cod-Liver Oil by Dr. Wilbor. It is prescribed by the medical faculty, sold by A. R. Wilson, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

MEETINGS.
Woman's Christian Temperance Union.
The regular weekly meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held at 3 P. M. at the parlors of the Y. M. C. A., corner of Walton and Forsyth streets. A full attendance of the membership is urged, and visitors are ever welcome.

Gate City National Bank of Atlanta, Ga.
The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of directors will be held at our offices on Tuesday the 13th day of January, 1885, at 11 o'clock A. M.
EDWIN S. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

Louis Aldrich in "My Partner."
This great Californian "melodrama," interpreted by that fine actor, will be here for one night and one special matinee, next Monday, January 6th. Some of us have seen both the place and the star a few years ago, and they need no further notice. For those who did not see them, we reproduce the following opinion of the Boston Times:
"MY PARTNER" AT THE GLOBE.
"My Partner" is a play which has unquestionably gained a greater degree of success than any "American drama" seen upon the stage for many years, and its success has been gained legitimately, primarily by the inherent qualities of the play itself, and largely assisted by the admirable acting of Mr. Aldrich and the other players to whom the interpretation has been entrusted. It is a play that is strong and intense, and yet one that is devoid of the coarsest and "blood-and-thunder" quality of the average better drama. When it was first brought out in New York, a year ago, it was recognized as a production of a high order of merit, the verdict of the New York press, so singularly unanimous, has been induced by the excellence of our play, and by those of every other prominence by which the place has been played.

SPECIAL BUSINESS NOTICES.
CARD—TO ALL WHO ARE SUFFERING from error and indiscretion of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self addressed envelope to REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York. Dec 31st to the way over next mail.

PHOTOGRAPHS
—FOR—
CHRISTMAS
ALL WHO DESIRE PICTURES FOR CHRISTMAS presents should call early and give their orders and avoid the rush. I am prepared to make from fifty to one hundred sittings daily.

C. W. MOTES
DAVID H. DOUGHERTY,
The Only
SPOT CASH DEALER.
Christmas trade is over, and we whipped the fight by dealing solid shot right square into the face of opposition. We have not over
\$10 WORTH
—OF—
HOLIDAY GOODS
LEFT ON HAND.
Now we turn our artillery in another direction. We are going to make the fight now on
Blankets, Comforts,
KNIT UNDERWEAR,
CLOAKS, FLANNELS
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, HOSIERY AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
Our artillery is loaded with the above goods, and we are going to use

SHOES
For priming, or in other words,
AS CAPS.
10-4 White Blankets for 90 cents, formerly \$1.25.
1 1/4 White Blankets for \$3.00, formerly \$4.50.
Another lot of those elegant Cotton Flannels at 5 cents. Also a plenty of those all-wool filling Grey Twilled Flannels, 12 1/2 cents, formerly 20 cents.
A button Shoe for ladies at \$1.25, worth \$1.75. We sell the best hand made Shoe for school children and for ladies made in the United States, and they are only half the price of other hand made Shoes. Every pair warranted.
All our 15 and 20 cents dress goods put down to 10 cents. Big drives in Black and Colored Cashmeres.

Assignee's Sale.
—OF—
A. O. M. GAY'S STOCK.
—AT—
35 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.
\$22,000
—IN—
Ready Made Clothing
PIECE GOODS, HATS, AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS to be sold for what they will bring.
Regardless of Value.
Remember these goods
MUST BE SOLD!
IMMENSE SLAUGHTER

Winter Underwear.
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WATTERSON'S WALL
WHY THE KENTUCKY EDITOR TAGONIZES RANDALL.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., January 1.—[Special.] From a gentleman intimate with Mr. Randall, and also long acquainted with Watterson, the Constitution's correspondent, I have obtained the inside facts as to the old from the Randall standpoint. Said the gentleman: "When the Texas Pacific railroad guarantee the payment by the government of the interest on certain bonds of the road before Congress it was understood that Watterson had offered a contingent fee of \$25,000 to the Courier-Journal to support the measure. When Mr. Watterson subsequently boasted that he had defeated Mr. Randall's opposition to the bill, Mr. Randall went to the Courier-Journal and offered to support the bill on the ways and means committee, and was influenced by the latter to support the scheme which Mr. Randall thought would guarantee the payment by the government of the interest on certain bonds of the road before Congress it was understood that Watterson had offered a contingent fee of \$25,000 to the Courier-Journal to support the measure. 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